

COVID-19 COMMUNITY IMPACT SURVEY: HOUSING SECURITY

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Results as of September 8, 2021



R E M I N D E R

This webinar is meant to be watched after you have already seen the CCIS Introduction Webinar.

The introduction contains important background information explaining how to interpret these results, how we did the survey, and how to frame these findings with a racial justice lens so that we can all turn the CCIS data into action!

Visit <http://mass.gov/covidsurvey> for more!

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CCIS COMMUNITY PARTNERS

Many groups that were critical in the success of this effort and gave important input on the development and deployment of the survey:

- Health Resources in Action (HRiA)
- John Snow International (JSI)
- Academic Public Health Volunteer Corps and their work with local boards of health and on social media
- Mass in Motion programs, including Springfield, Malden, and Chelsea
- Cambodian Mutual Assistance
- The Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe
- The Immigrants' Assistance Center, Inc
- Families for Justice as Healing
- City of Lawrence Mayor's Health Task Force
- The 84 Coalitions, including the Lawrence/Methuen Coalition
- Boys and Girls Clubs, including those in Fitchburg and Leominster and the Metro South area
- Chinatown Neighborhood Association
- Father Bill's
- UTEC
- MassCOSH
- Stavros Center for Independent Living
- Greater Springfield Senior Services
- Center for Living and Working
- DEAF, Inc.
- Massachusetts Commission for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing
- Viability, Inc.



PURPOSE AND INTENT

HOUSING SECURITY

This report will share some key findings from the COVID-19 Community Impact Survey (CCIS) around the pandemic's housing impacts. The goal is that these findings:

- Inform immediate and short-term actions
- Identify ways to advance new, collaborative solutions with community partners to solve the underlying causes of inequities
- Provide data that stakeholders at all levels can use to "make the case" for a healthy future for ALL.

Remember to watch the [CCIS Introduction Webinar](#) for important background, tools, and tips to frame these findings with a racial justice lens to turn the CCIS data into action!

Visit <http://mass.gov/covidsurvey> for all things CCIS!



HOUSING SECURITY

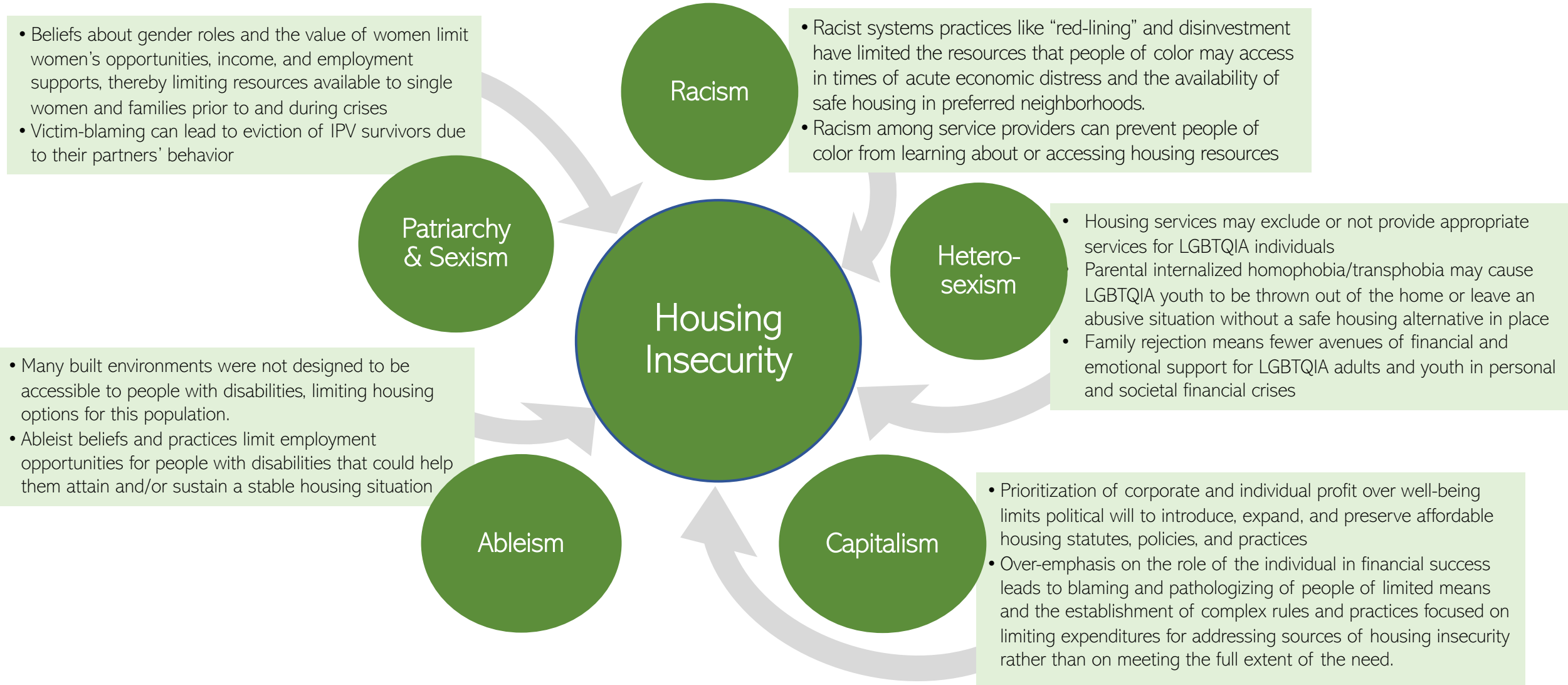
Ta - wei Lin
Lisa Arsenault
Tom Brigham
Vera E. Mouradian
Jennifer Halstrom

FRAMING MATTERS

- Access to things like healthy food, safe housing, affordable medicine, technology, employment, and childcare are not separate issues from COVID-19.
- The pandemic's impact on people's ability to afford and access basic needs have changed lives and put people at greater risk for poor health – particularly among those already experiencing poor health outcomes.
- What's worse is that people who are impacted by one of these areas are more likely to be impacted by several.
- For housing in particular, COVID-19 has clearly underscored the importance of safe, stable, and affordable housing to health and has highlighted the social and economic costs of persistent inequalities and gaps in the safety net.
- This has enormous impacts on health and wellbeing.

OPPRESSIVE SYSTEMS CREATE A SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT THAT ENABLES HOUSING INSECURITY

Layers of oppression make some people more vulnerable to the experience of housing insecurity



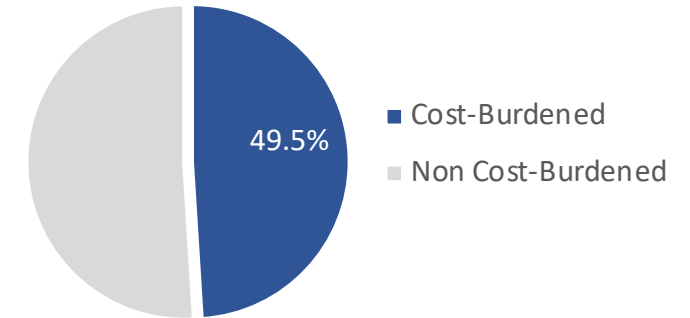
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Figure 1. Examples of intersections of oppressions. Adapted from *How Oppressive Systems Connect: a few examples...*, created by Virginia Sexual & Domestic Violence Action Alliance, 2019. Retrieved from https://www.communitysolutionsva.org/files/How_Oppressive_Systems_Connect-final.pdf.

PRE-PANDEMIC HOUSING COST BURDEN

- Housing affordability in MA was already an issue pre-pandemic
 - Nearly half of MA residents living in renter-occupied housing units were cost-burdened¹
- Black and Hispanic renter households are disproportionately impacted by housing cost burden²
 - More than twice as likely to report being behind on housing payments and twice as likely to report being at risk for eviction than White renter households

Percent of MA Renter-Occupied Housing Units that are Cost-Burdened¹ (2015-2019)



Source: US Census ACS 5-Year Estimates, 2015-2019

“Having to make those tradeoffs or worry about making next month’s rent can have huge implications in terms of high blood pressure, diabetes, heart disease, depression and other mental health illness.”

— Megan Sandel, associate professor of pediatrics and of environmental health at Boston University

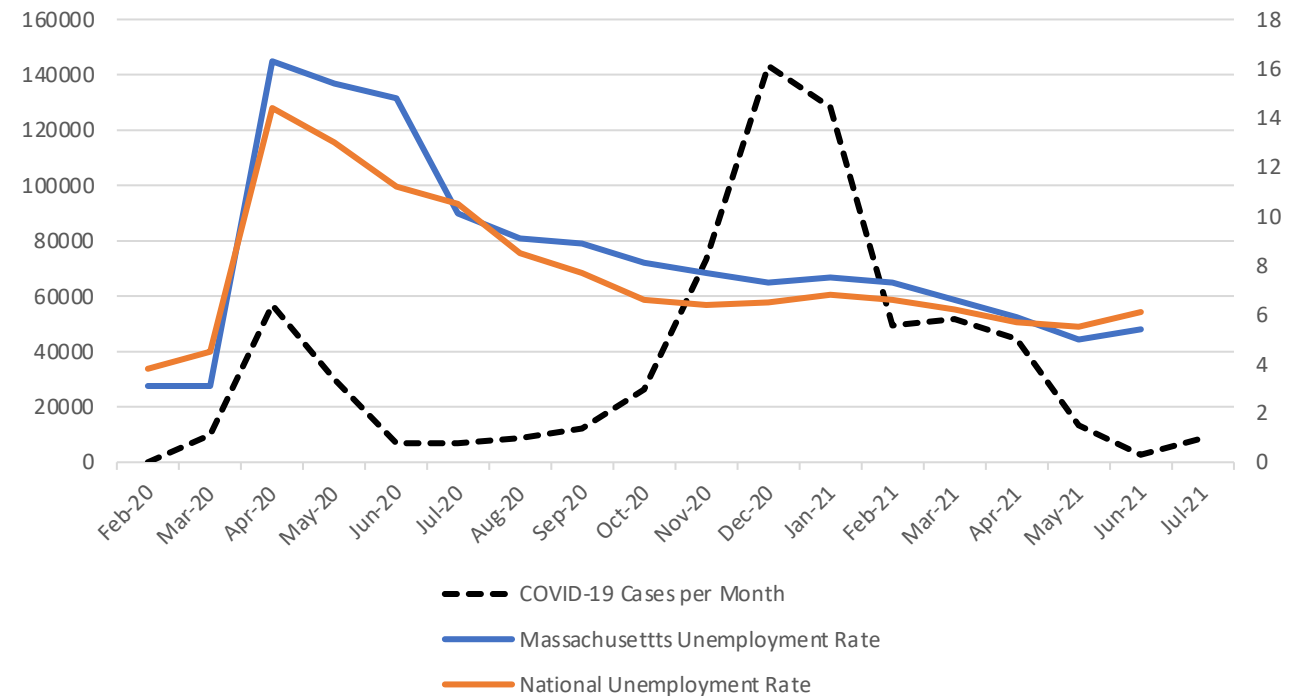
¹ Cost-burdened households spend 30% or more of their household income on housing costs

² <https://www.jchs.harvard.edu/blog/black-and-hispanic-renters-face-greatest-threat-eviction-pandemic>

IMPACT OF PANDEMIC ON UNEMPLOYMENT IN MA

- Many residents abruptly lost income they relied on for housing and basic needs due to the pandemic
 - The unemployment rate spiked to over 16% in MA as of April 2020 along with the first wave of COVID-19 cases
- Unemployment disproportionately impacted lower wage industries and workers in the service sector
- Unemployment has remained high throughout the pandemic and still has not recovered to pre-pandemic levels

State and Federal Unemployment Rate and Number of MA COVID-19 Cases per Month



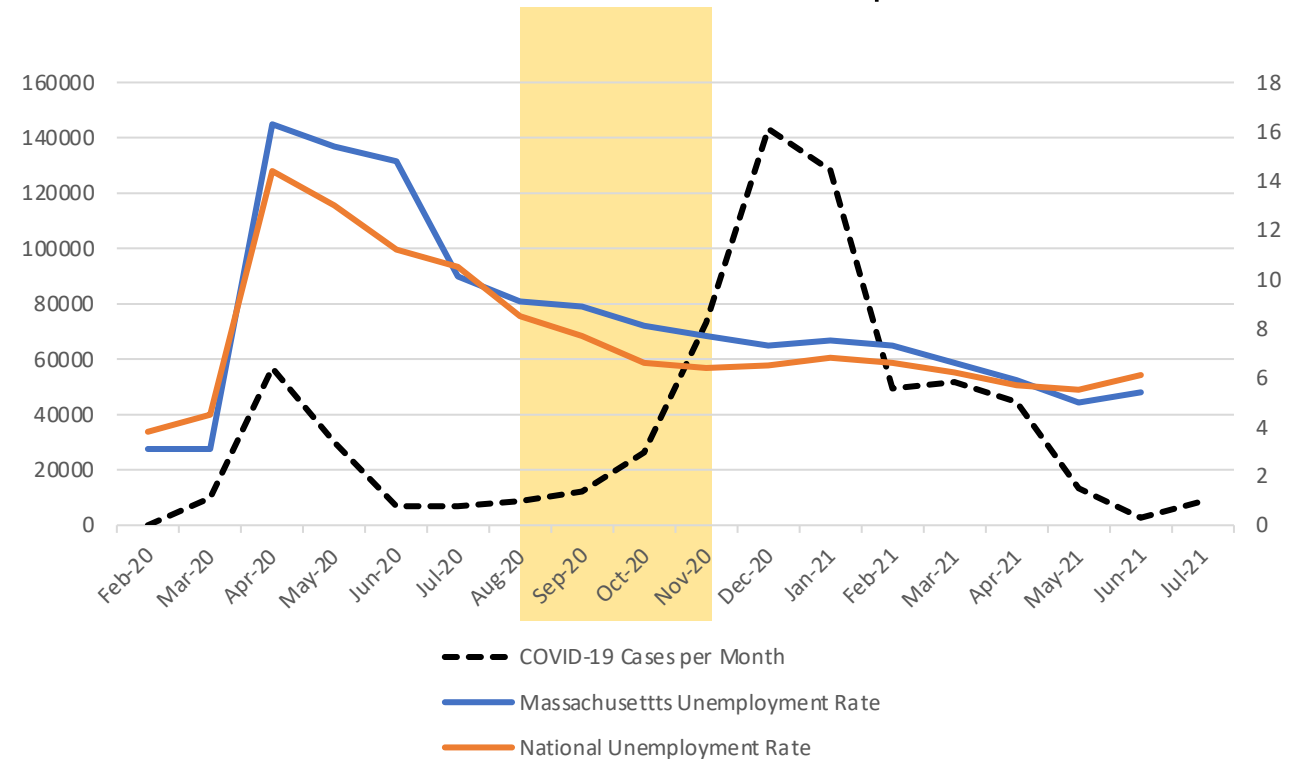
Source: MA Department of Unemployment Assistance, Economic Research Department - Labor Force and Unemployment Data

TIMEFRAME FOR COVID COMMUNITY IMPACT SURVEY

- CCIS was administered from September through November 2020. During this time period:
 - Rapid rise in COVID-19 cases in MA
 - Massachusetts's temporary moratorium on non-essential evictions and foreclosures expired on October 17, 2020¹
 - The Federal 'CDC' eviction moratorium in communities with high levels of community transmissions began in September 2020 (recently extended through October 2021)

¹ While the MA eviction moratorium expired in October 2020, however many residents were still protected by the Federal CDC moratorium

State and Federal Unemployment Rate and Number of MA COVID-19 Cases per Month

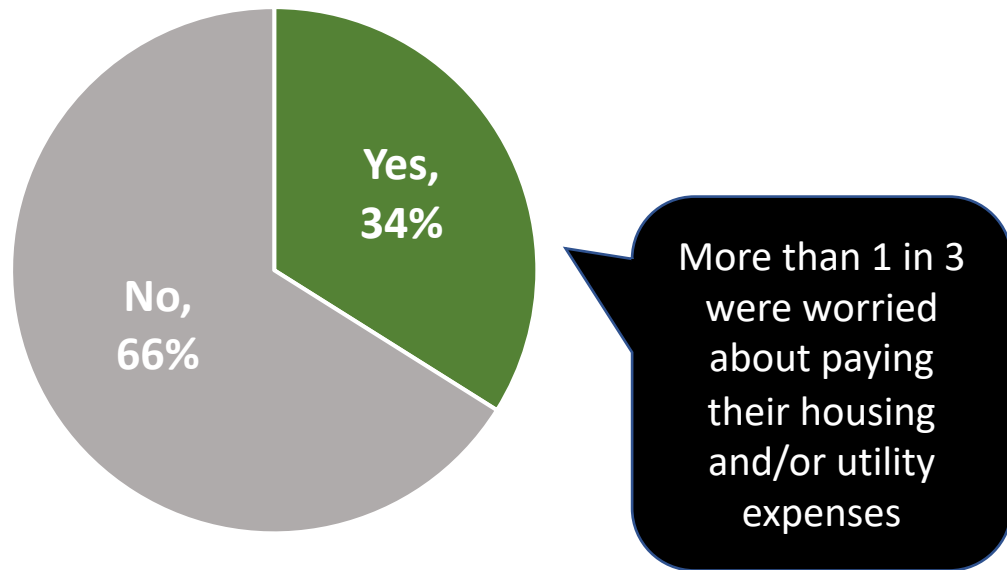


Source: MA Department of Unemployment Assistance, Economic Research Department - Labor Force and Unemployment Data

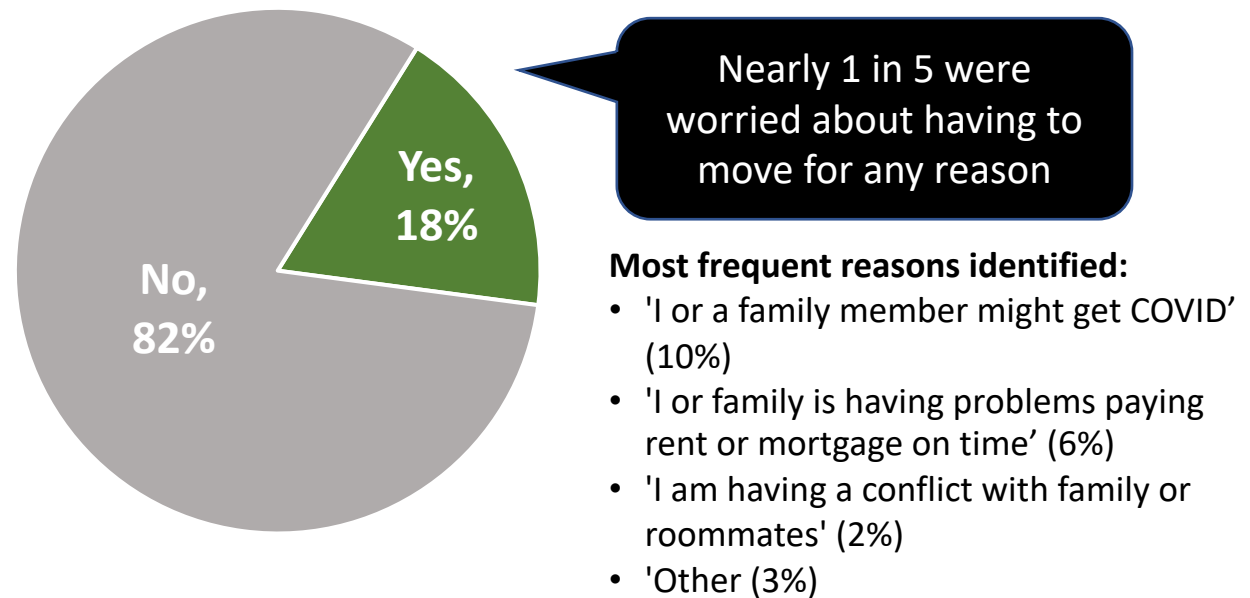
HOUSING INDICATORS IN CCIS

CCIS respondents were asked: 1) About the expenses and bills they were most worried about paying in the next few weeks; 2) About reasons they worry may require them to move in the next few months

Worried about Housing or Utilities Expenses



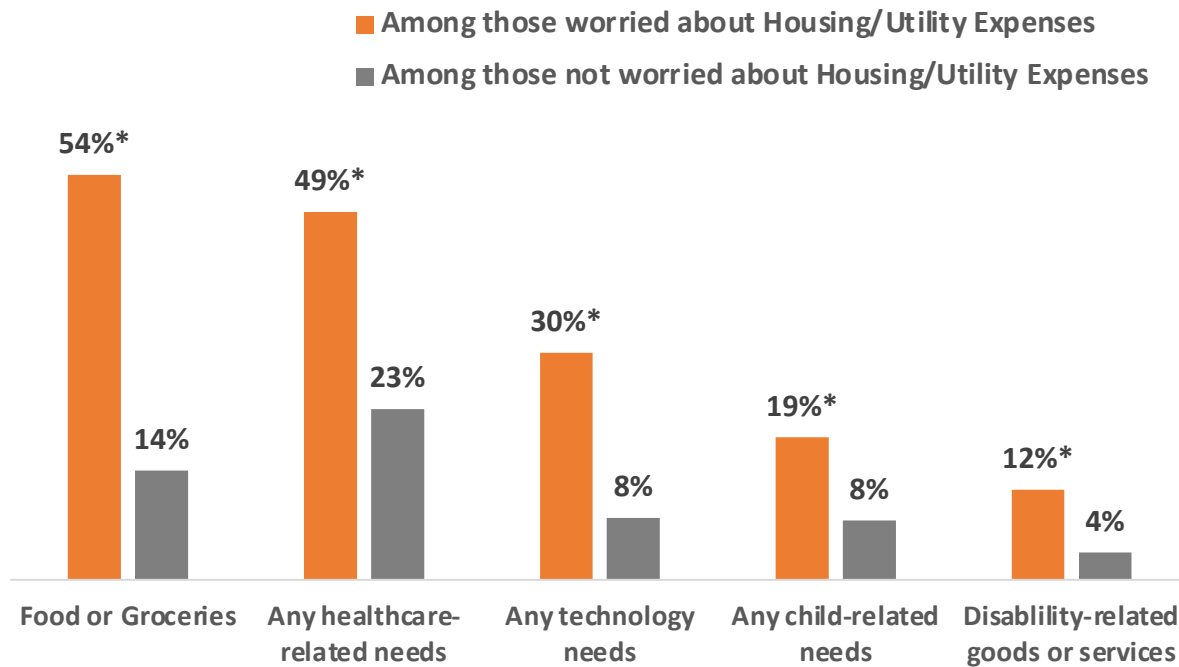
Worried about Having to Move for any Reason



NOTE: Weighted percentages shown based on 30,743 unweighted responses to expenses question and 6,096 unweighted responses to the reasons to move question; All respondents took the survey between September and November 2020.

CONCERN ABOUT HOUSING/UTILITY EXPENSES

Was highly associated with other COVID-related challenges and concerns



Individuals who were worried about housing/utility expenses were significantly more likely to be worried about getting each type of basic goods and services:

- 3.5x more likely to worry about Food or Groceries compared to those not worried about housing/utility expenses
- 2x more likely to worry about Healthcare Needs compared to those not worried about housing/utility expenses
- 3.5x more likely to worry about Technology Needs compared to those not worried about housing/utility expenses

* Difference compared to 'not worried' is statistically significant (P<0.0001)

NOTE: Weighted percentages shown based on 30,743 unweighted responses to expenses question;
All respondents took the survey between September and November 2020.

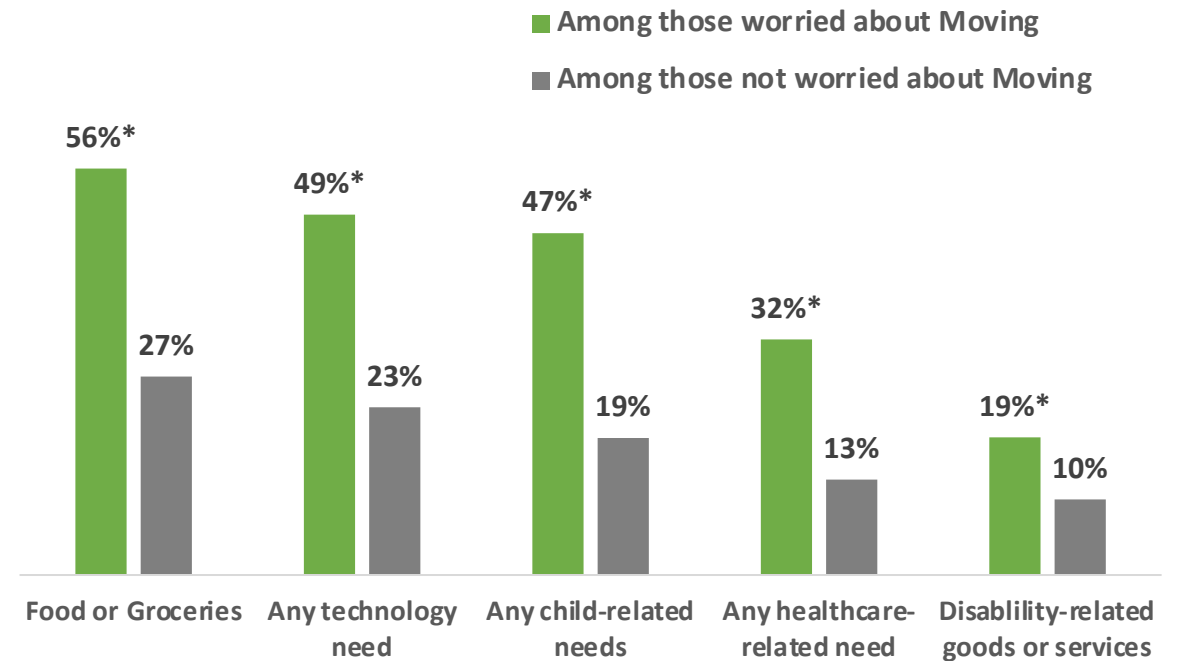
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CONCERN ABOUT NEEDING TO MOVE

Was highly associated with other COVID-related challenges and concerns

Individuals who were worried moving for any reason were significantly more likely to be worried about getting each type of basic goods and services:

- 2x more likely to worry about Food or Groceries compared to those not worried about housing/utility expenses
- 2x more likely to worry about Technology Needs compared to those not worried about housing/utility expenses
- 2.5x more likely to worry about Child-related Needs compared to those not worried about housing/utility expenses



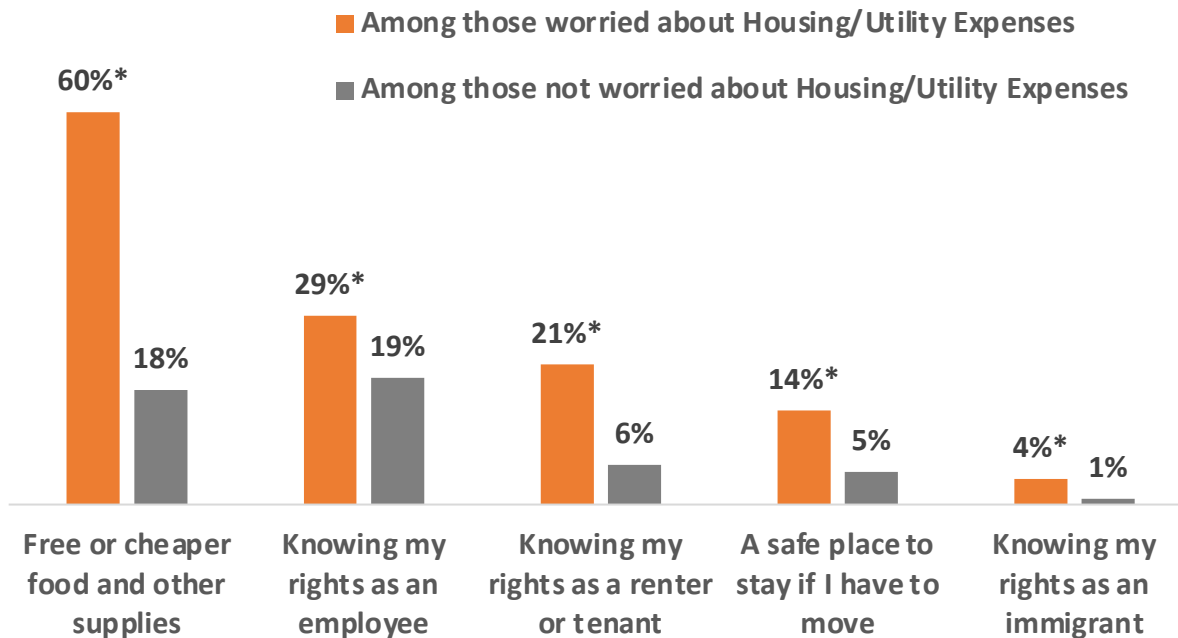
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NOTE: Weighted percentages shown based on 6,096 unweighted responses to the reasons to move question;
All respondents took the survey between September and November 2020.

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CONCERN ABOUT HOUSING/UTILITY EXPENSES

Was highly associated with other COVID-related resource needs:



* Difference compared to 'not worried' is statistically significant (P<0.0001)

NOTE: Weighted percentages shown based on 30,743 unweighted responses to expenses question;
All respondents took the survey between September and November 2020.

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Individuals who were worried about housing/utility expenses were significantly more likely to identify specific resources as helpful to them:

- 3x more likely to identify Free or Cheaper food and supplies as helpful compared to those not worried about housing/utility expenses
- 3x more likely to identify Knowledge about their rights as a renter or tenant as helpful compared to those not worried about housing/utility expenses
- 4x more likely to identify Knowledge about their rights as an immigrant as helpful compared to those not worried about housing/utility expenses

CONCERN ABOUT NEEDING TO MOVE

Was highly associated with other COVID-related resource needs:

Individuals who were worried moving for any reason were significantly more likely to identify specific resources as helpful to them:

- 1.8x more likely to identify Free or Cheaper food and supplies as helpful compared to those not worried about housing/utility expenses
- 7x more likely to identify Knowledge about their rights as an employee as helpful compared to those not worried about housing/utility expenses
- 3x more likely to identify Knowledge about their rights as an immigrant as helpful compared to those not worried about moving



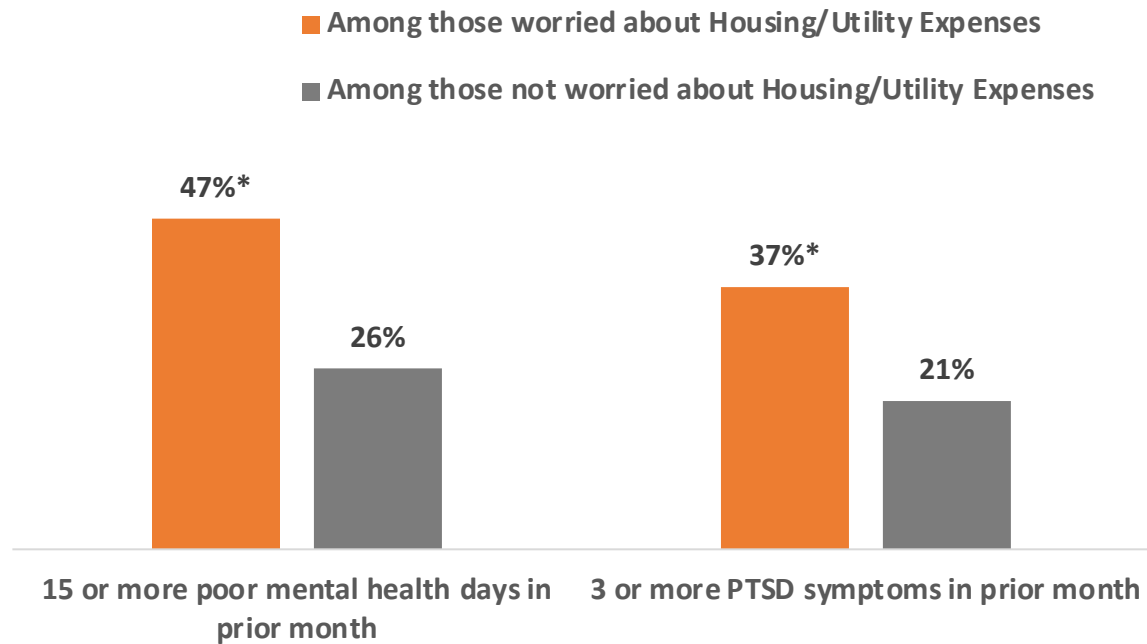
* Difference compared to 'not worried' is statistically significant ($P < 0.0001$)

NOTE: Weighted percentages shown based on 6,096 unweighted responses to the reasons to move question;
All respondents took the survey between September and November 2020.

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CONCERN ABOUT HOUSING/UTILITY EXPENSES

Was highly associated with indicators of poor mental health:



Individuals who were worried about housing/utility expenses were significantly more likely to report poor mental health days or PTSD symptoms:

- 1.8x more likely to report 15 or more poor mental health days in the prior month compared to those not worried about housing/utility expenses
- 1.7x more likely to report 3 or more PTSD symptoms in the prior month compared to those not worried about housing/utility expenses

* Difference compared to 'not worried' is statistically significant ($P < 0.0001$)

NOTE: Weighted percentages shown based on 30,743 unweighted responses to expenses question;
All respondents took the survey between September and November 2020.

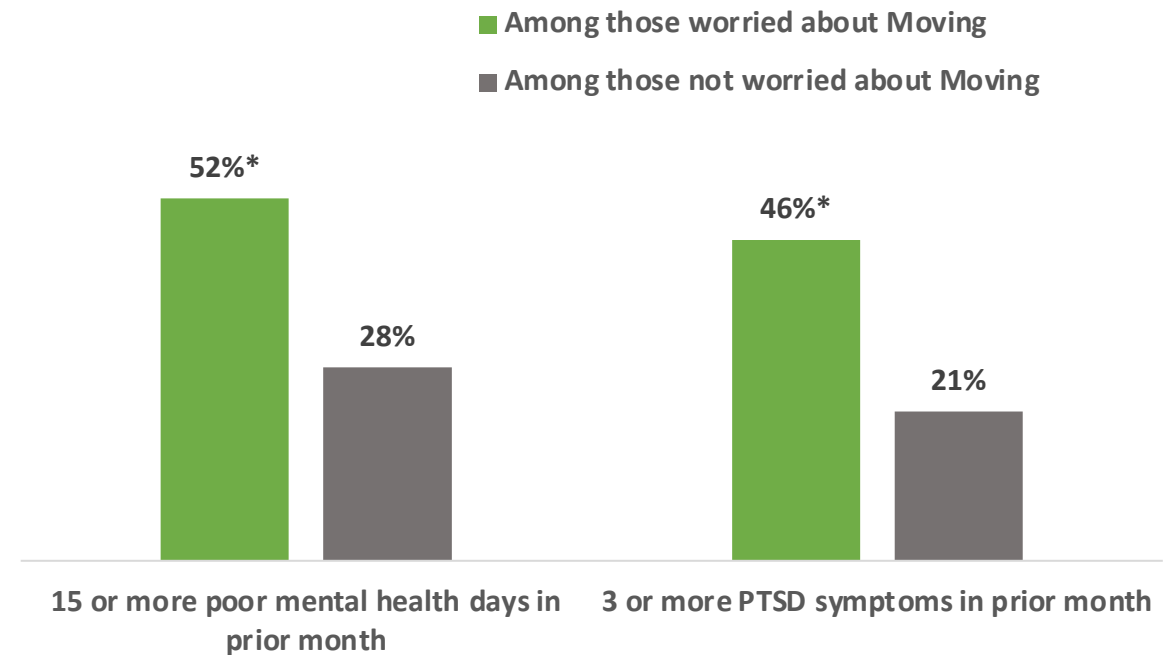
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CONCERN ABOUT NEEDING TO MOVE

Was highly associated with indicators of poor mental health:

Individuals who were worried about housing/utility expenses were significantly more likely to report poor mental health days or PTSD symptoms:

- 1.8x more likely to report 15 or more poor mental health days in the prior month compared to those not worried about moving
- 2x more likely to report 3 or more PTSD symptoms in the prior month compared to those not worried about moving



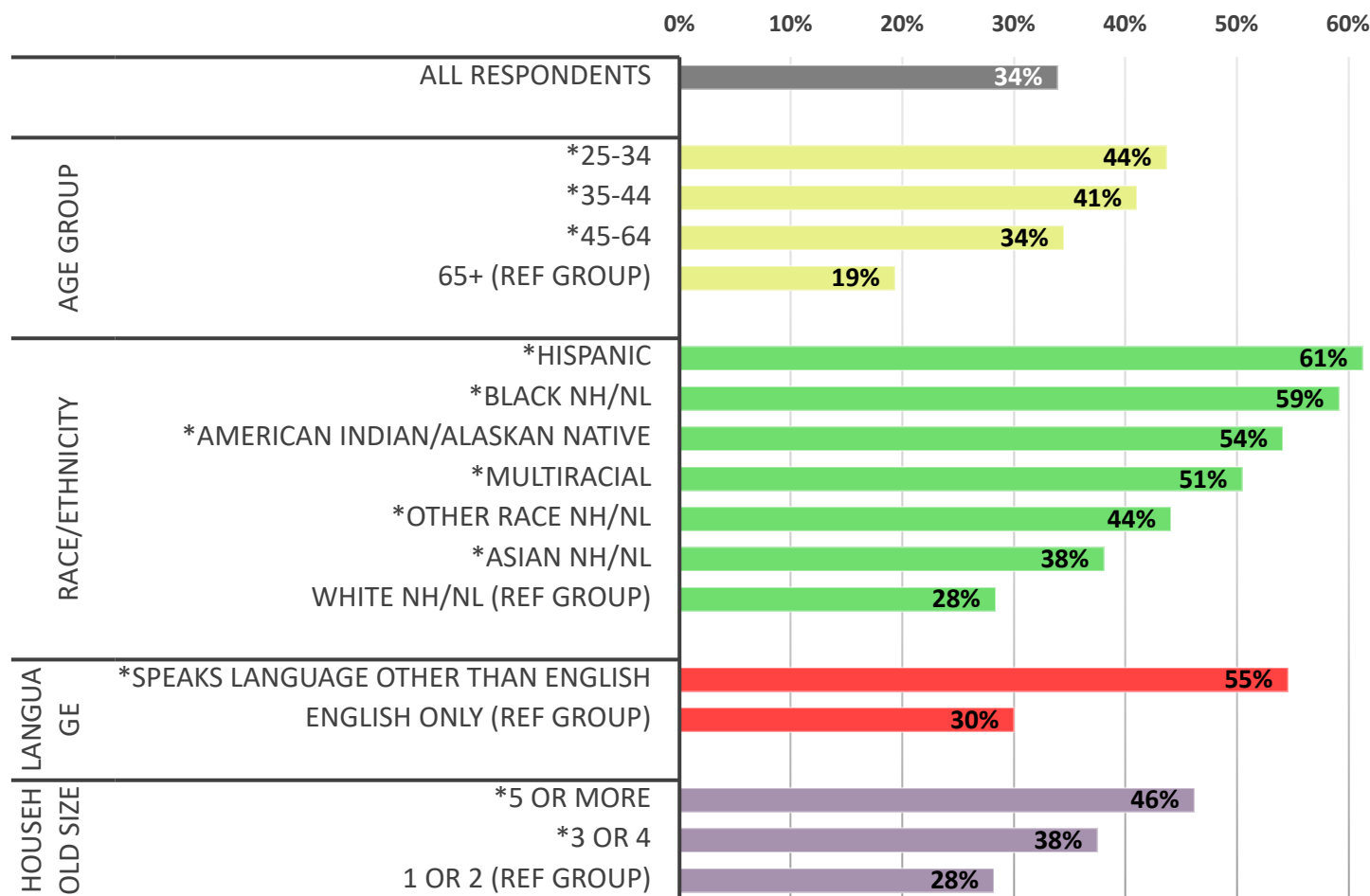
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NOTE: Weighted percentages shown based on 6,096 unweighted responses to the reasons to move question;
All respondents took the survey between September and November 2020.

CONCERN ABOUT HOUSING/UTILITY EXPENSES

Was more prevalent among many demographic groups:

% WORRIED ABOUT: PAYING FOR HOUSING OR UTILITY EXPENSES



Worry about paying for housing or utility expenses was reported:

- 2x more frequently among those age 25-34 years or 35 to 44 years
- 2x more frequently among those identifying as Hispanic or Black nH/nL
- Over 1.5x more frequently among those who speak a language other than English
- Over 1.5x more frequently among those with large household sizes (5+)

NOTE: NH/NL = non-Hispanic/non-Latinx; American Indian/Alaska Native includes respondents who identify as Hispanic/Latinx; Weighted percentages shown based on the unweighted frequency of responses to expenses question within each demographic group which varied (30,743 total unweighted responses)

* Difference compared to reference group is statistically significant (P<0.05)

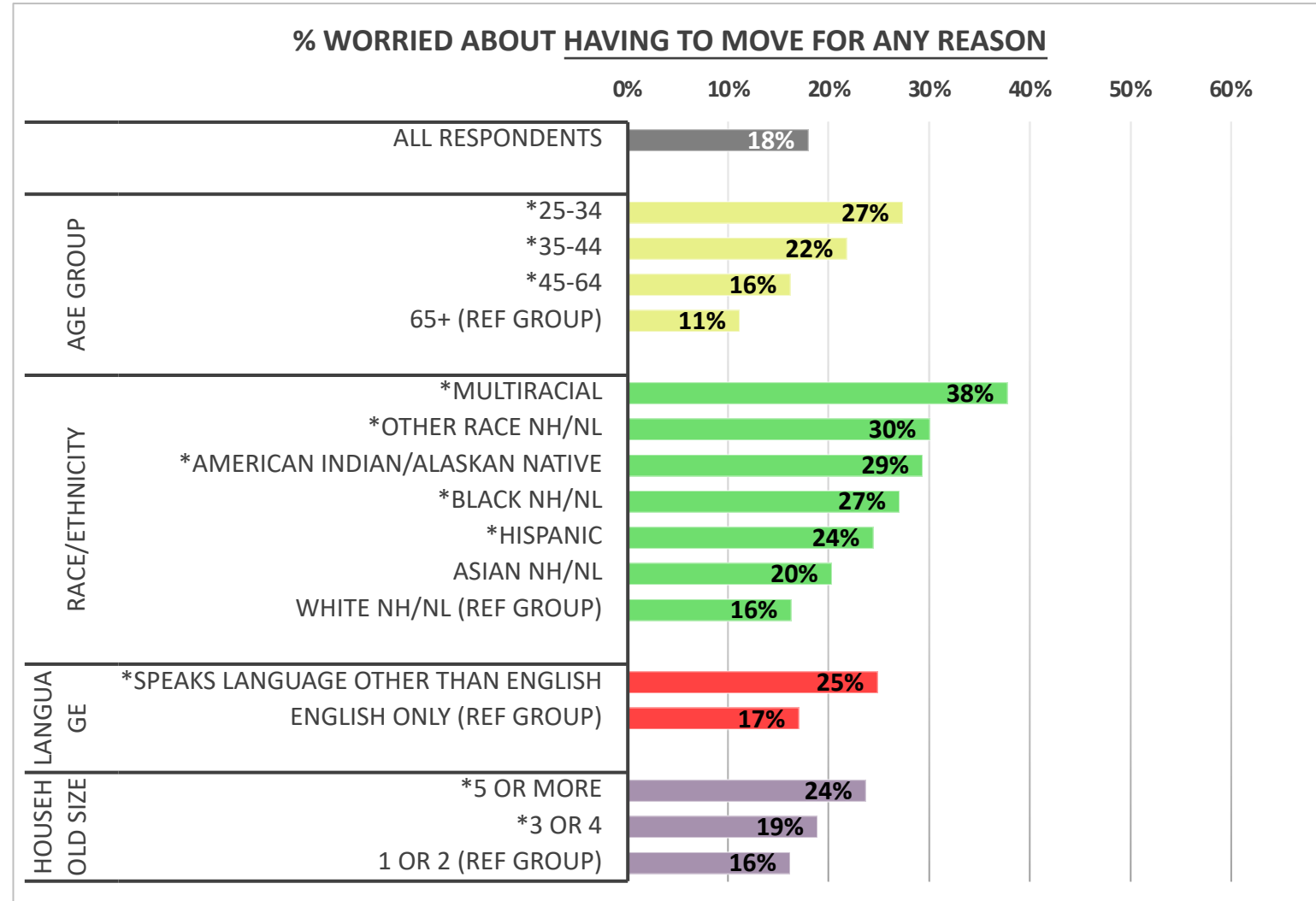
CONCERN ABOUT NEEDING TO MOVE

Was more prevalent among many demographic groups:

Worry about having to move for any reason was reported:

- Over 2x more frequently among those age 25-34 years
- 2x more frequently among those identifying as Multiracial
- 1.5x more frequently among those identifying as other race, AI/AN, or Black nH/nL
- 1.5x more frequently among those with large household sizes (5+)

NOTE: NH/NL = non-Hispanic/non-Latinx; American Indian/Alaska Native includes respondents who identify as Hispanic/Latinx; Weighted percentages shown based on the unweighted frequency of responses to reasons to move question within each demographic group which varied (6,096 total unweighted responses)

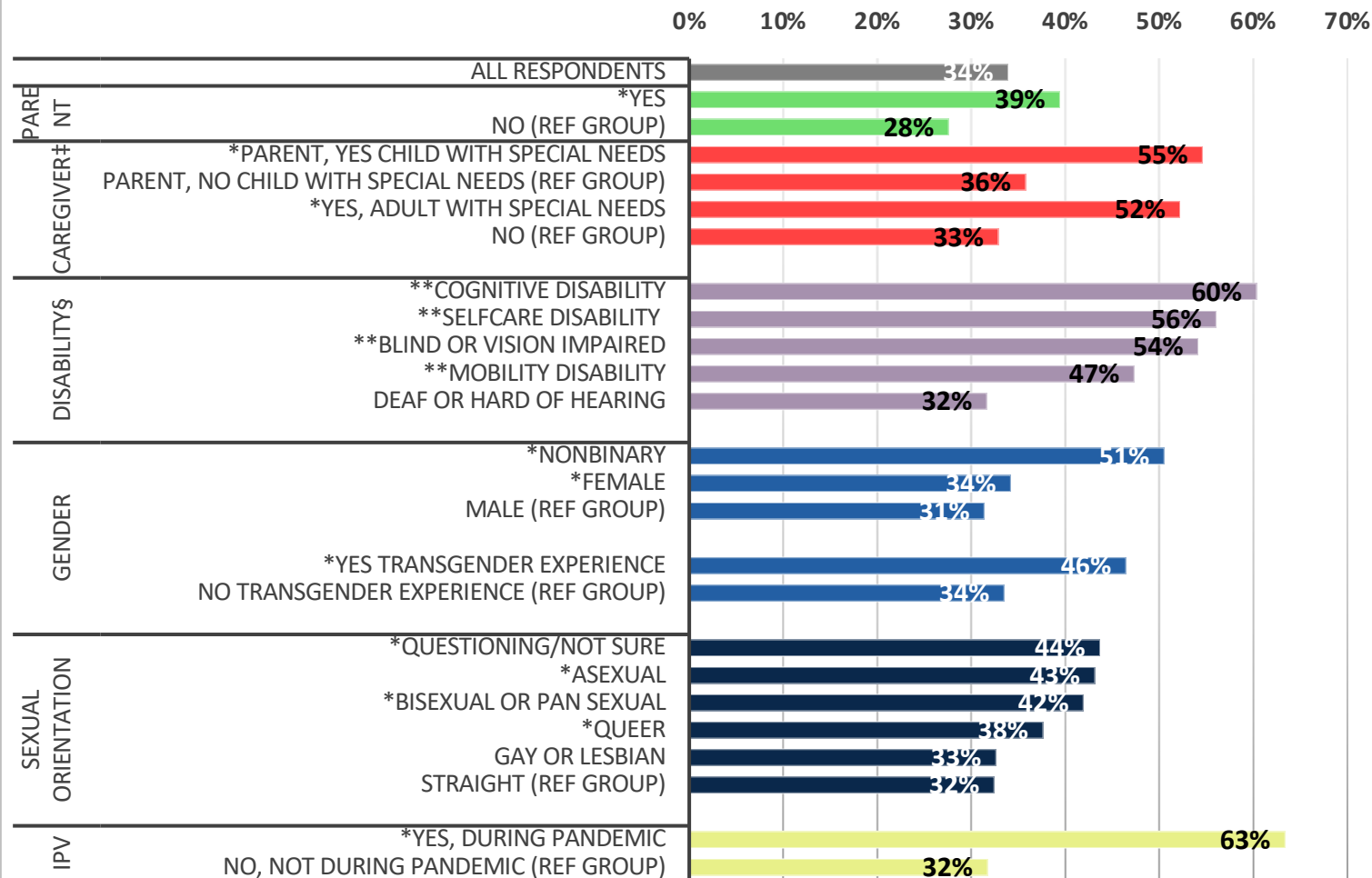


* Difference compared to reference group is statistically significant ($P < 0.05$)

CONCERN ABOUT HOUSING/UTILITY EXPENSES

Was more prevalent among some sub-populations:

% WORRIED ABOUT PAYING FOR: HOUSING OR UTILITY EXPENSES



Worry about paying for housing or utility expenses was reported significantly more among:

- Parents
- Caregivers to a child or adult in the household with special health needs
- Individuals in most disability categories
- Individuals identifying as non-binary or of transgender experience
- Individuals whose sexual orientation is bi-sexual, a-sexual, or questioning/not sure
- Individuals experiencing IPV

NOTE: Weighted percentages shown based on the unweighted frequency of responses to expenses question within each population group which varied (30,743 total unweighted responses); ‡Caregiver questions were only asked of a random subset of all survey respondents (n=3,876 child question and n=6,751 adult question); §Disability categories are not mutually exclusive

* Difference compared to reference group is statistically significant (P<0.05); ** Difference compared to respondents not indicating the specific disability is statistically significant (P<0.05)

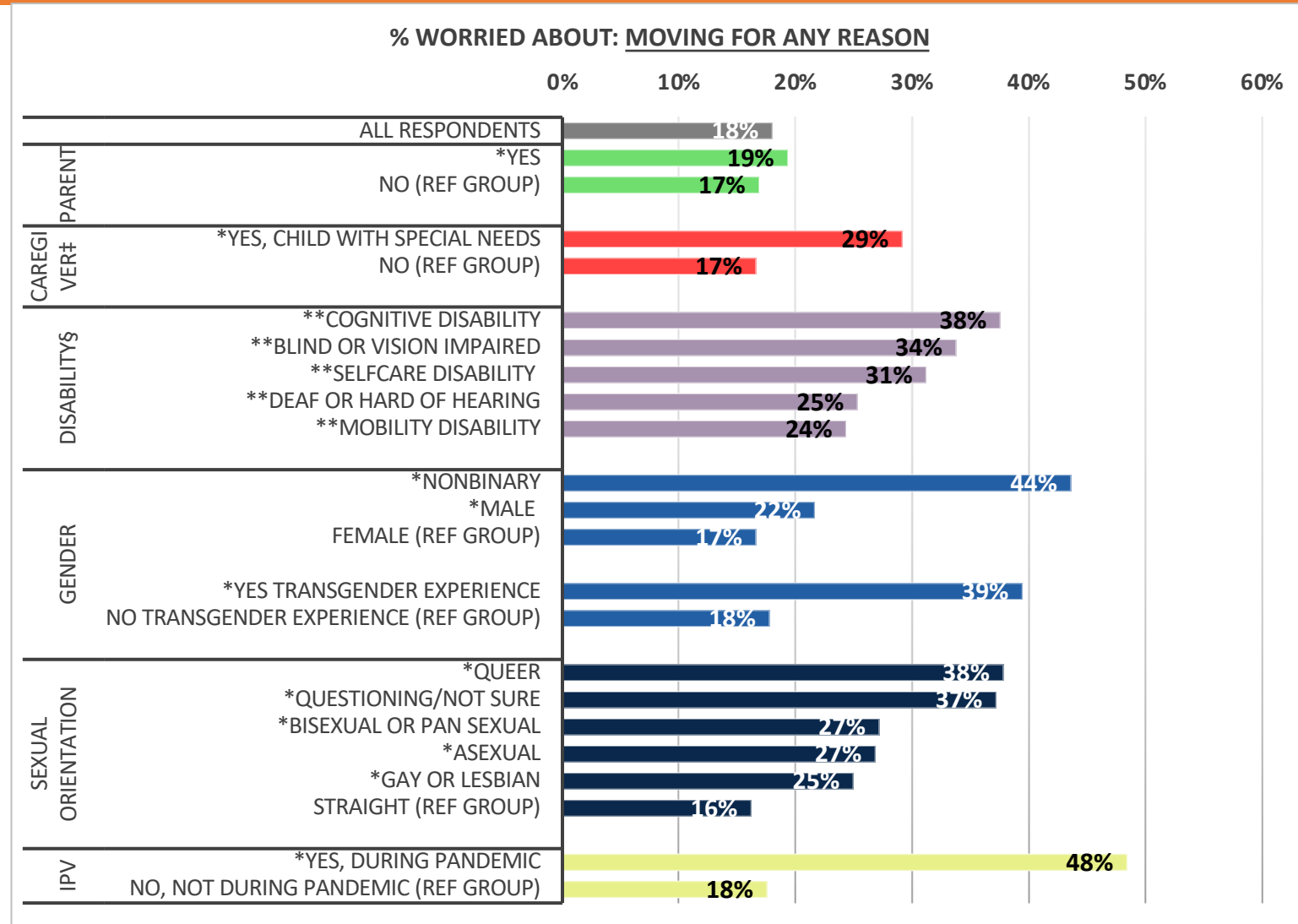
CONCERN ABOUT NEEDING TO MOVE

Was more prevalent among some sub-populations:

Worry about moving for any reason was reported significantly more among:

- Caregivers to a child with special needs
- Individuals in all disability categories
- Individuals identifying as non-binary or of transgender experience
- Individuals whose sexual orientation is queer or questioning/not sure
- Individuals experiencing IPV

NOTE: Weighted percentages shown based on the unweighted frequency of responses to reasons to move question within each demographic group which varied (6,096 total unweighted responses); ‡Caregiver question was only asked of a random subset of all survey respondents (n=3,876 child question); §Disability categories are not mutually exclusive

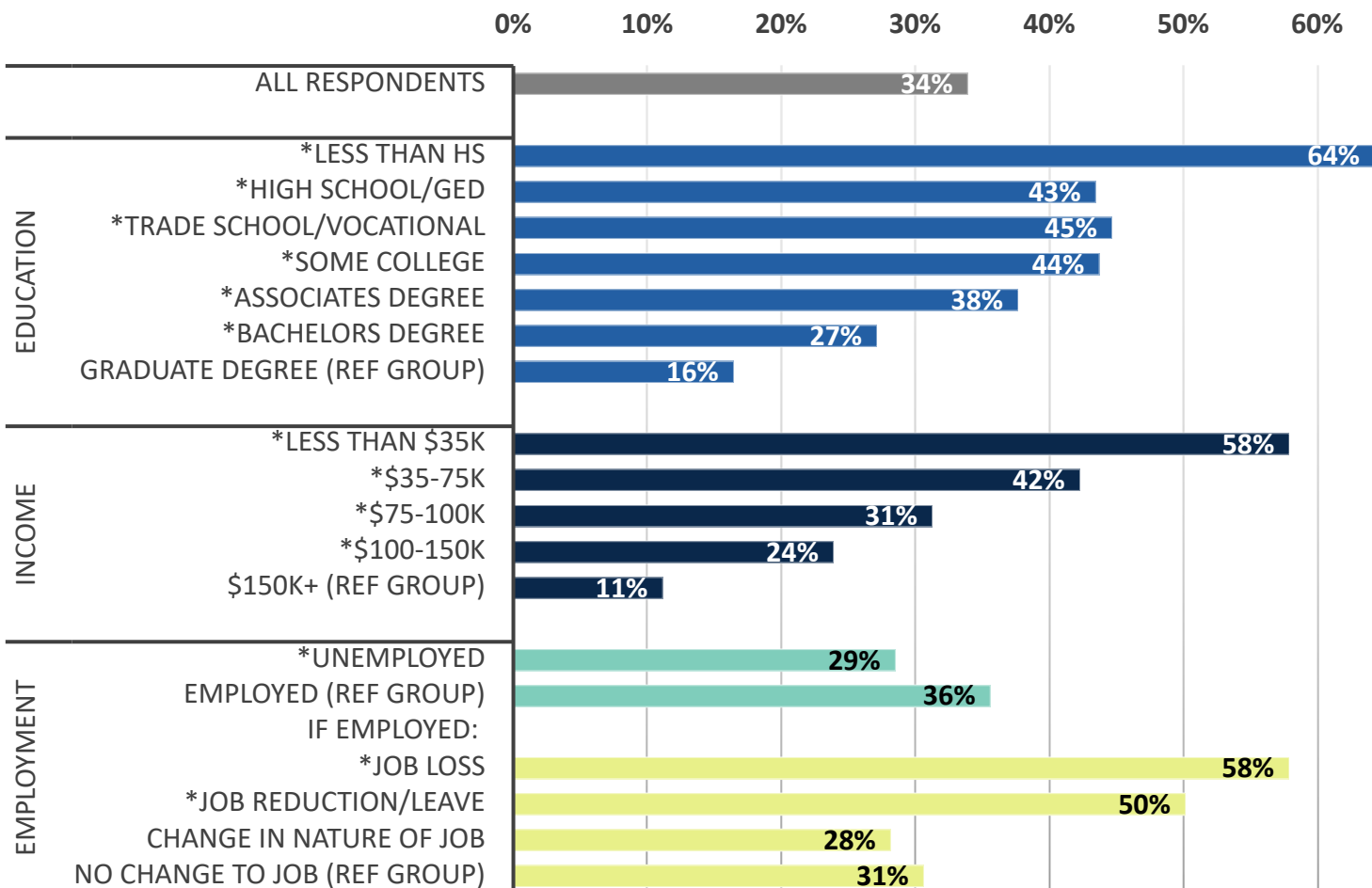


* Difference compared to reference group is statistically significant ($P < 0.05$); ** Difference compared to respondents not indicating the specific disability is statistically significant ($P < 0.05$)

CONCERN ABOUT HOUSING/UTILITY EXPENSES

Was more prevalent for those with lower education or income, and who experienced job loss:

% WORRIED ABOUT: PAYING FOR HOUSING OR UTILITY EXPENSES



Worry about paying for housing or utility expenses was reported:

- 4x more frequently among those with less than HS education
- Over 2x more frequently among those with HS/GED, trade/vocational school, or some college education
- 4 to 5x more frequently among those with household incomes less than \$75k
- Nearly 2x more frequently among those who experienced a job loss or job reduction/leave due to COVID

NOTE: Weighted percentages shown based on the unweighted frequency of responses to expenses question within each economic group which varied (30,743 total unweighted responses)

* Difference compared to reference group is statistically significant (P<0.05)

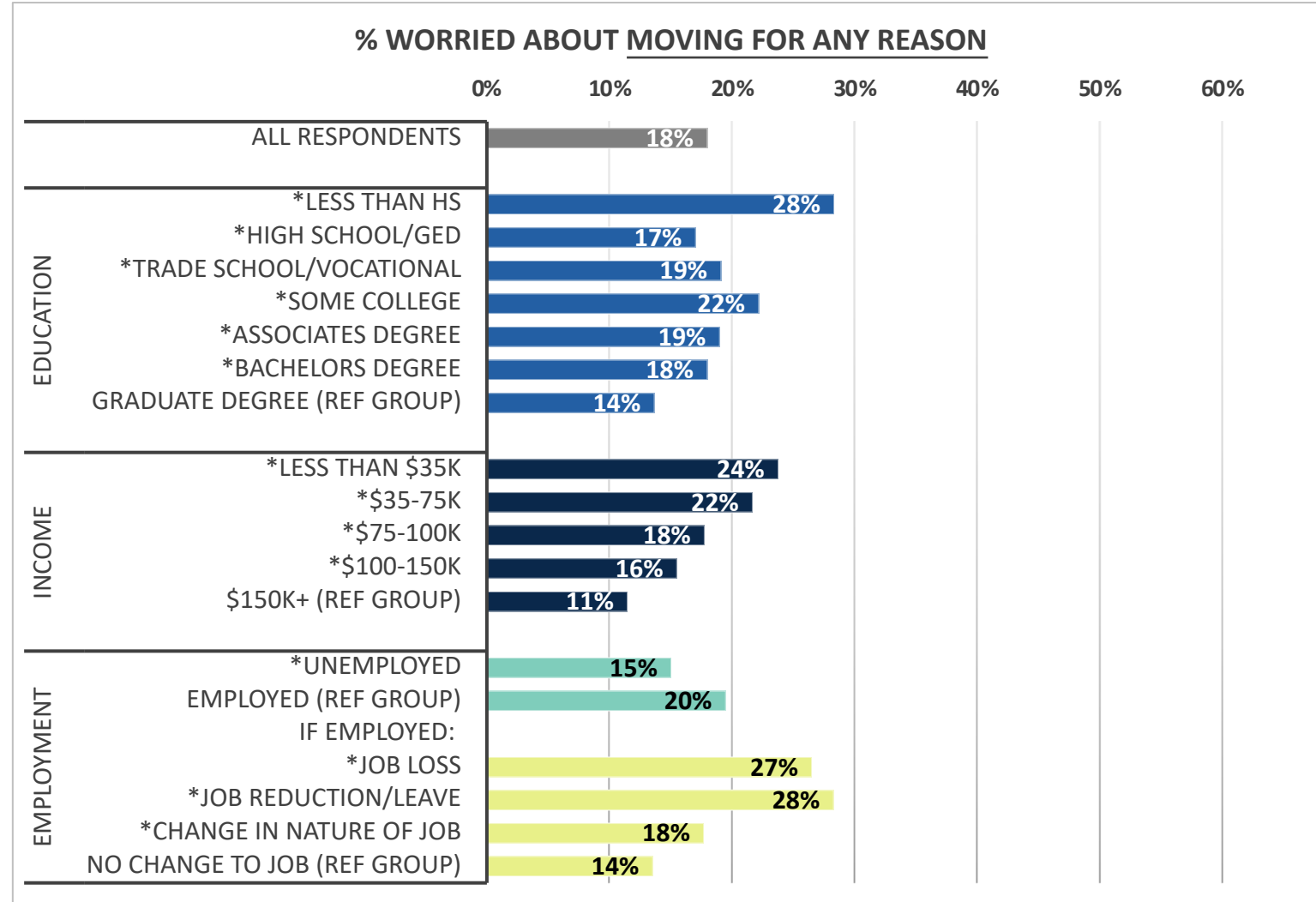
CONCERN ABOUT NEEDING TO MOVE

Was more prevalent among groups with lower education or income, and who experienced job loss:

Worry about having to move for any reason was reported:

- 2x more frequently among those with less than HS education
- 2x more frequently among those with household incomes less than \$75k
- 2x more frequently among those who experienced a job loss or job reduction/leave due to COVID

NOTE: Weighted percentages shown based on the unweighted frequency of responses to expenses question within each economic group which varied (6,096 total unweighted responses)

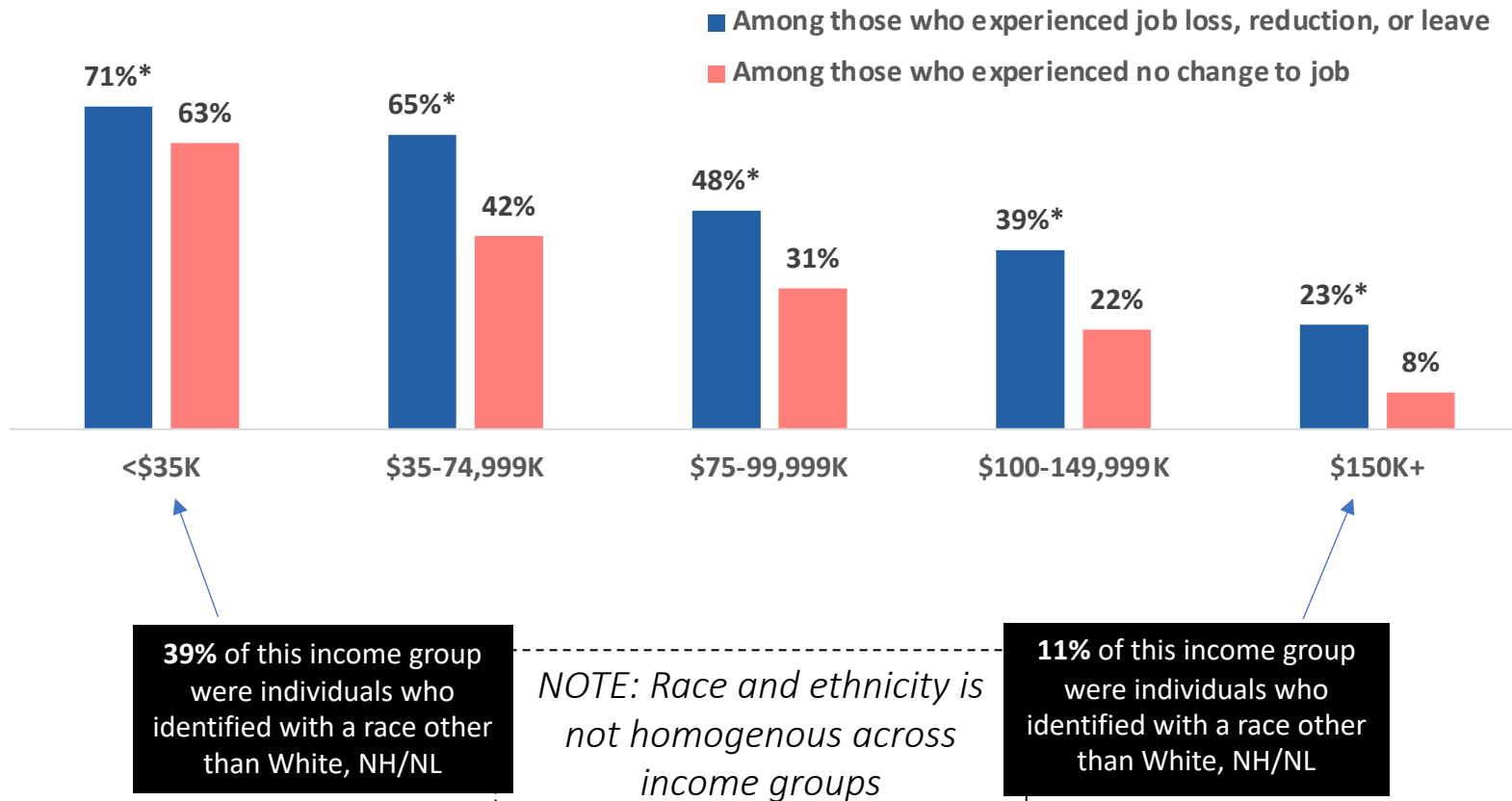


* Difference compared to reference group is statistically significant ($P < 0.05$)

HOUSING INSECURITY, JOB LOSS, and ECONOMIC STRAIN

Concern for housing expenses high among lowest income group regardless of job status

Percent Worried about paying Housing or Utility Expenses, by Income Group

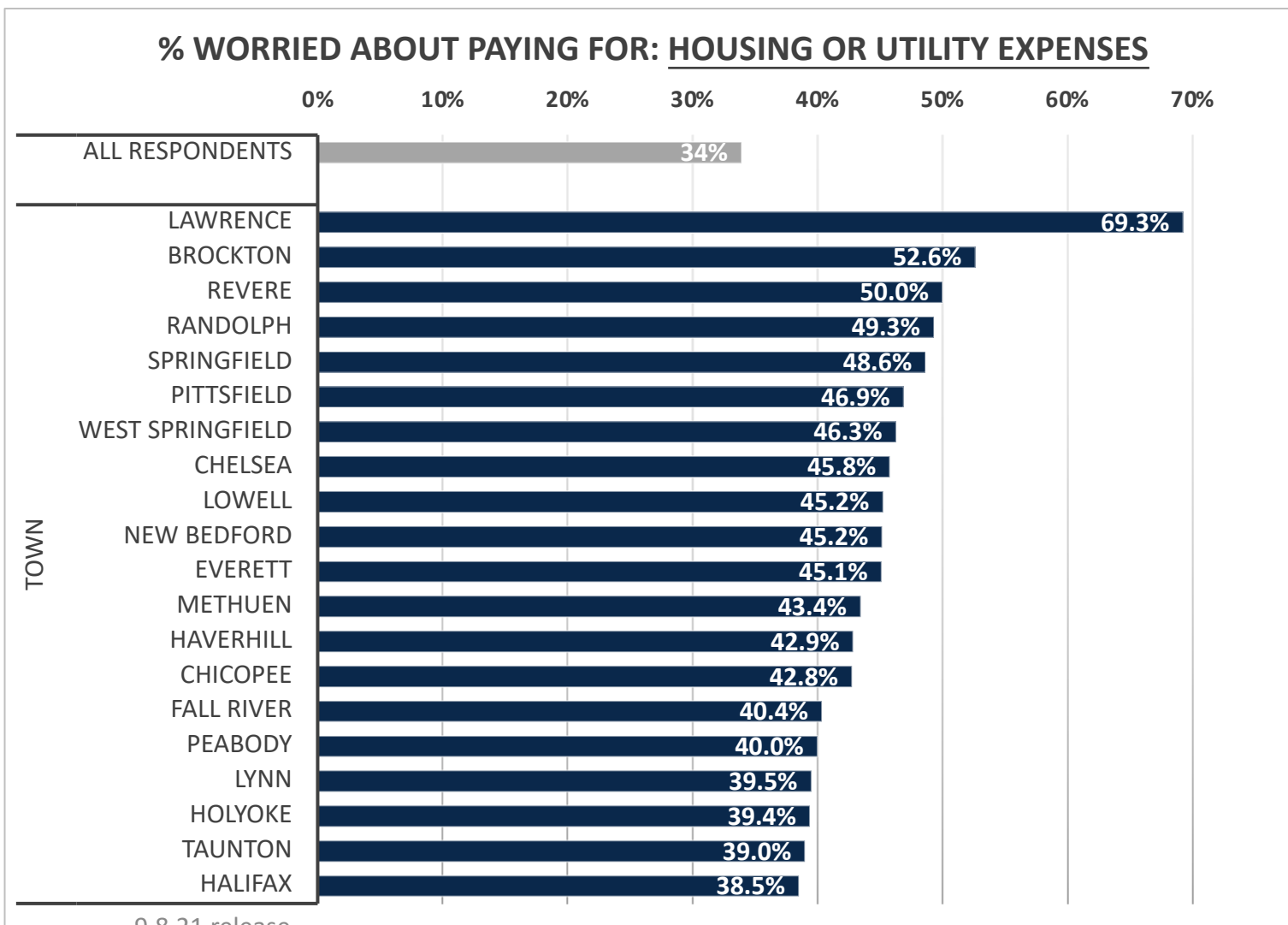


- Worry about housing/utility expenses was significantly higher among those experiencing a job loss, reduction, or leave compared to other job categories **within each income category**
- However, those in the lowest income group (<\$35k) were most concerned with housing/utility expenses, **regardless of job change category**
- This likely reflects the **high level of economic strain and concern around housing costs** that were present prior to COVID-pandemic for those with low incomes
- The race/ethnicity composition of income groups reflect **pre-existing and persistent economic inequities**

NOTE: Weighted percentages shown based on the unweighted frequency of responses to expenses question within each income group which varied (30,743 total unweighted responses)

* Difference compared to those who experienced no change to job within income strata is statistically significant (P<0.05)

TOP 20 CITIES/TOWNS BY CONCERN ABOUT HOUSING EXPENSE



Housing related concerns higher among residents within certain municipalities

- Nearly **7 in 10** respondents from Lawrence reported being worried about paying for housing/utility-related expenses
- **Approximately half** of respondents from Brockton, Revere, Randolph, and Springfield reported being worried about paying for housing/utility-related expenses; and these are towns that had a high proportions of respondent who identified with a race other than White, NH/NL

NOTE: Unweighted percentages shown based on the unweighted frequency of responses to expenses question within each geographic sample which varied (range: 107 in Chelsea to 444 in Springfield); geographies with fewer than 100 responses were excluded from this analysis

HOUSING SECURITY & INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

People who reported experiencing IPV during Covid-19 were more likely than those who did not to also report worries about housing expenses* and needing to move soon*.

1 in 2

Survivors were worried about paying housing-related expenses in the next few weeks.



Survivors were **3x** as likely to report being worried about needing to move in the next few weeks



1 in 4

Survivors reported that having "A safe place to stay if I have to move out of my current place" would be useful right now.



...And **7X** as likely to report being worried about needing to move because of conflict with roommates/family or because of experiencing abuse at home.



"Facing homelessness is one of our primary calls. Many of the people we provide services to have experienced job loss or they have been furloughed, exacerbating their financial insecurity. Many of those we provide services to have to sneak out of their homes or hide in a closet to call for assistance because the abuser is living with them.... It is much more dangerous [now] for many of those we serve."

-- MA IPV Service Provider's report to the DPH Division of Sexual and Domestic Violence Prevention and Services, February 2021

*Difference is statistically significant at $p < .05$. Comparisons are to those who did not report experiencing IPV during Covid-19.

FEDERAL AND STATE RESPONSE TO PANDEMIC

Increase in housing and emergency assistance resources, particularly for low-income households

Residential Assistance for Families in Transition (RAFT)

- In January 2021, the RAFT benefit cap was raised to \$10,000 across the board.
- Eligible with incomes up to 50% of AMI, or 60% of AMI for people who are at risk of homelessness because of domestic violence.
- Reached 17,091 Unique households October 2020 – June 2021

Emergency Assistance (EA) - HomeBASE

- In June 2021, ERAP-Enhanced HomeBASE became available.
- State FY21 budget removed language limiting families to a combined \$10,000 in assistance from both RAFT and HomeBASE within a given 12-month period.
- EA eligibility is determined by DHCD, with income eligibility based on Federal Poverty Guidelines (FPG).
- Reached 2,160 unique household October 2020 – June 2021

Emergency Rental and Mortgage Assistance (ERMA)

- Launched in July 2020, provide up to \$4,000 within a given 12-month period for eligible households to assist with rent or mortgage arrears and/or with upcoming rent or mortgage payments.
- In January 2021, the ERMA benefit cap was raised to \$10,000.
- Eligible with incomes the 50-80% range of AMI.
- Reached 1,334 unique households October 2020 – June 2021

Emergency Rental Assistance Program (ERAP)

- DHCD launched on March 22, 2021 - provides expanded relief for rent and utilities expenses to eligible tenants and their landlords, alongside existing RAFT and ERMA programs.
- Eligible with incomes up to 80% of AMI, must be at risk of homelessness or housing instability due directly or indirectly to COVID-19.
- Reached 11,310 unique households March 2021 – June 2021

QUALITATIVE DATA FROM DPH PROGRAMS*

Housing-related needs and challenges exacerbated by the pandemic will remain or worsen if
unaddressed

- Many needs and challenges identified last fall within the CCIS continue to persist.
 - Significant increase in fiscal pressure for families who lost their job or had limited work schedules.
 - High unemployment rates for parents, with many reporting being laid off or unable to work due to childcare needs.
 - High rates of reported unemployment, housing instability, and homelessness for young parents.
- Many DPH programs are relying on emergency funding to help keep people housed.
 - High level of concern for how to continue to support residents when emergency resources and eviction moratorium ends.
- Many housing-related challenges exacerbated by the pandemic will remain or worsen in the upcoming year.
 - Not enough transitional housing placements for homeless youth.
 - Expected increase in rental costs.
- Programs working with youth and young parents reported seeing an increase in homeless youth, a population not captured in CCIS.
 - Individuals reported being evicted or being threatened with eviction despite eviction moratorium.

* Qualitative data collected in July 2021 from Massachusetts Parents and Pregnant Teen Initiative (MPPTI), Division of Sexual and Domestic Violence Prevention and Services (DSDVPS), and Child and Youth Violence Prevention Unit

KEY TAKEAWAYS

- **Housing is health.** Having access to affordable, safe, and permanent home is closely tied to various health outcomes.
 - Individuals who reported housing-related concerns were significantly more likely to report **poor mental health** outcomes.
- **Housing-related issues and inequities** in housing access and cost burden that existed pre-pandemic were **made worse** by the pandemic
 - Large number of residents experienced job loss, reduction, or leave, impacting their ability to pay for housing and other basic needs like food, groceries, and health care.
- Certain groups, including **people of color, parents and caregivers, individuals with disabilities, individuals who identify as nonbinary or transgender**, and those who have **experienced intimate partner violence** were significantly more likely to report housing-related concerns.
 - This highlights the importance of capturing and reporting data on populations that are often made invisible.
 - The CCIS is one of the first large-scale surveillance efforts to quantify the burden of housing insecurity among these groups.
- While rental and emergency assistance programs have helped in the short-term, many **housing-related challenges persist** and must be addressed to promote housing security and equity.



APPENDIX: HOUSING SECURITY

Population Who Reported Being Worried About Housing/Utility Expenses

	Demographics	Frequency	Weighted %
	Overall	8,397	33.9%
Race/Ethnicity	American Indian/Alaska Native	149	2.1%
	Hispanic / Latinx	1166	17.1%
	Multiracial, nH/nL	163	2.1%
	Asian, nH/nL	319	3.2%
	Black, nH/nL	533	6.9%
	White, nH/nL	5840	66.2%
	Other race, nH/nL	112	1.3%
	Unknown	115	1.2%
Age Group	25-34	1806	25.3%
	35-44	2402	20.9%
	45-64	3509	40.6%
	65+	680	13.2%
Language Spoken	English Only	6423	74.4%
	Language Other than English	1958	25.6%
Household Size	1 or 2	3457	41.5%
	3 or 4	3594	42.3%
	5 or more	1325	16.2%
Rural Designation	Rural Level 2	405	4.8%
	Rural Level 1	648	7.8%
	Urban	7307	87.4%
Gender	Male	1475	17.9%
	Female	6599	78.7%
	Non-binary, Genderqueer, Not Exclusively M/F	147	1.4%
Transgender Experience	Of Trans Experience	99	1.0%
	Not of Trans Experience	7917	94.8%

	Demographics	Frequency	Weighted %
Sexual Orientation	Asexual	236	3.0%
	Bisexual or Pan sexual	396	4.4%
	Gay or Lesbian	309	3.3%
	Straight	6642	80.0%
	Queer	142	1.3%
	Questioning/not sure	71	0.8%
Income	<\$35k	1981	33.5%
	\$35-74,999K	2634	34.7%
	\$75-99,999K	1217	12.9%
	\$100-149,999K	1312	12.8%
	\$150K+	817	6.2%
Education	Less than high school	224	4.7%
	High school or GED	908	18.5%
	Trade school/Vocational school	383	7.6%
	Some college	1145	22.8%
	Associates degree	882	17.6%
	Bachelor's degree	2642	19.3%
	Graduate degree	2198	9.6%
Employment	Unemployed	1308	22.4%
	Employed	6525	77.6%
Job Status Change of Those Employed:	No Change	1431	23.4%
	Change in nature	2230	29.6%
	Reduction/Leave	1105	18.2%
	Job loss	867	15.1%
Parent	Yes	3191	37.8%
	No	5206	62.2%
If Parent, Child Has Special Healthcare Needs	Yes	308	28.9%
	No	769	71.1%
Caregiver to Adult in Household	Yes	145	8.9%
	No	1508	91.1%

	Demographics	Frequency	Weighted %
Disability Status	Deaf or hard of hearing	233	3.4%
	Blind or vision impaired	101	1.5%
	Cognitive disability	797	11.0%
	Mobility disability	646	10.0%
	Selfcare disability	433	6.9%
Poor Mental Health Days in Past 30 Days	None	1045	15.4%
	1 to 14 Days	2972	37.5%
	15 or more Days	3608	47.1%
PTSD Symptoms	3 or more	2934	37.3%
	1 or two	2653	34.1%
	None	2054	28.7%
Substance Use	No Use	3325	44.4%
	Any Use	4704	55.7%
If any substance use:	More Use	2309	48.4%
	About the Same	1682	36.1%
	Less Use	706	15.5%
Intimate Partner Violence During COVID	No	6711	95.5%
	Yes	304	4.6%

Note: All percentages presented here (except Rural Designation) are weighted to the statewide age and educational distribution of those 25 years old or older in Massachusetts. Data presented at sub-state geographies (county, rural cluster, municipality) were NOT weighted to the statewide age and educational distribution of those 25 years or older in MA since the age and educational distributions within those geographies may be different than the statewide distribution.

nH/nL = non-Hispanic/non-Latinx;
American Indian/Alaska Native includes respondents who identify as Hispanic/Latinx

Population Who Reported Being Worried About Housing/Utility Expenses

	Geography	Frequency	Total Respondents
City/Town	Brockton	100	190
	Chelsea	49	107
	Chicopee	65	152
	Everett	60	133
	Fall River	111	275
	Halifax	72	187
	Haverhill	54	126
	Holyoke	121	307
	Lawrence	187	270
	Lowell	166	367
	Lynn	87	220
	Methuen	53	122
	New Bedford	70	155
	Peabody	54	135
	Pittsfield	83	177
	Randolph	146	296
	Revere	99	198
	Springfield	216	444
	Taunton	60	154
	West Springfield	131	283

Note: Data presented at sub-state geographies (county, rural cluster, municipality) were NOT weighted to the statewide age and educational distribution of those 25 years or older in MA since the age and educational distributions within those geographies may be different than the statewide distribution.

Population Who Reported Being Worried About Moving for Any Reason

	Demographics	Frequency	Weighted %
	Overall	1,014	18.2%
Race/Ethnicity	American Indian/Alaska Native	18	2.4%
	Hispanic / Latinx	95	12.7%
	Multiracial, nH/nL	22	2.1%
	Asian, nH/nL	40	3.3%
	Black, nH/nL	44	5.0%
	White, nH/nL	765	16.3%
	Other race, nH/nL	13	30.1%
	Unknown	17	30.4%
Age Group	25-34	257	30.0%
	35-44	277	20.1%
	45-64	370	35.9%
	65+	110	14.0%
Language Spoken	English Only	837	79.4%
	Language Other than English	177	20.6%
Household Size	1 or 2	431	43.5%
	3 or 4	428	40.7%
	5 or more	152	15.9%
Rural Designation	Rural Level 2	47	4.7%
	Rural Level 1	82	8.2%
	Urban	876	87.2%
Gender	Male	225	24.3%
	Female	739	16.6%
	Non-binary, Genderqueer, Not Exclusively M/F	25	2.3%
Transgender Experience	Of Trans Experience	24	2.4%
	Not of Trans Experience	948	93.5%

	Demographics	Frequency	Weighted %
Sexual Orientation	Asexual	29	4.0%
	Bisexual or Pan sexual	56	5.5%
	Gay or Lesbian	57	5.3%
	Straight	763	73.9%
	Queer	30	2.7%
Income	<\$35k	170	25.3%
	\$35-74,999K	284	33.3%
	\$75-99,999K	150	13.9%
	\$100-149,999K	173	15.6%
	\$150K+	176	12.0%
Education	Less than high school	20	3.8%
	High school or GED	71	13.6%
	Trade school/Vocational school	33	6.0%
	Some college	110	21.1%
	Associates degree	84	16.2%
	Bachelors degree	339	24.5%
	Graduate degree	357	18.2%
Employment	Unemployed	166	22.4%
	Employed	782	77.6%
Job Status Change of Those Employed:	No Change	142	18.1%
	Change in nature	317	13.6%
	Reduction/Leave	132	19.4%
	Job loss	86	34.2%
Parent	Yes	579	57.7%
	No	435	42.3%
If Parent, Child Has Special Healthcare Needs	Yes	179	32.2%
	No	396	67.8%

	Demographics	Frequency	Weighted %
Disability Status	Deaf or hard of hearing	45	6.2%
	Blind or vision impaired	17	2.1%
	Cognitive disability	122	14.7%
	Mobility disability	85	10.2%
	Selfcare disability	65	7.5%
Poor Mental Health Days in Past 30 Days	None	108	13.5%
	1 to 14 Days	360	34.9%
	15 or more Days	474	51.6%
PTSD Symptoms	3 or more	435	45.7%
	1 or two	312	31.1%
	None	196	23.2%
Substance Use	No Use	344	37.7%
	Any Use	629	62.3%
If any substance use:	More Use	329	52.7%
	About the Same	206	33.4%
	Less Use	92	13.8%
Intimate Partner Violence During COVID	No	798	93.6%
	Yes	50	6.4%

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nH/nL = non-Hispanic/non-Latinx;
American Indian/Alaska Native includes respondents who identify as Hispanic/Latinx

Questioning/undecided/non-binary gender identity includes respondents identifying as non-binary, genderqueer, not exclusively male or female, and questioning/unsure of their gender identity.